| SULFATE TURBIDIMETRIC METHOD | | | | SM 4500-SO4 ⁻ E - 1997 (2011) | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|---|--|-----|----------|--|
| ADDITIONAL QC REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS METHOD: Certified or Accredited laboratories using this method are assessed to applicable requirements of SM 1020 and SM 4020. | | | | | | | |
| Facility Name: LAB ID: | | | | | | | |
| Ass | essor Name: Analyst Name: | Inspection Date: | | | | | |
| | cords Examined: SOP Number/ Revision/ Date | | | | | | |
| San | nple ID: Date of Sample Preparation:_ | Date of Analysis: | | | | | |
| Rel | evant Aspect of Standards | Reference | Υ | N | N/A | Comments | |
| Method Specific Requirements: | | | | | | | |
| | Are samples preserved at ≤ 6°C and analyzed within 48 hours? | 40CFR 136.3 Table 1I | | | | | |
| 2. | Are determinations made at room temperature? | 1.b | | | | | |
| | Is one of the following used? () Nephelometer () Spectrophotometer, at 420 nm () Filter photometer, max. transmittance 420 nm | 2.b | | | | | |
| 5. | Is a constant stirring speed used during analysis? | 2.a | | | | | |
| | Is the appropriate buffer used? ☐ Buffer A: 30 g magnesium chloride, 5 g sodium acetate, 1 g potassium nitrate, 20 mL acetic acid, diluted to 1000 mL. ☐ Buffer B: (IF sample SO ₄ ²⁻ < 10 mg/L) 30 g magnesium | 3.a 3.b | | | | | |
| | chloride, 5 g sodium acetate, 1 g potassium nitrate, 0.111 g sodium sulfate, 20 mL acetic acid, diluted to 1000 mL. (Buffer B is required if sample concentration is < 10mg/L) | 3.0 | | | | | |
| 7. | Is a 100 mL portion of sample used? (Or a suitable portion | 4.a | | | | | |
| 8. | diluted to 100 mL with distilled water.) Is a 20 mL portion of buffer solution added to sample while mixing, followed by a spoonful of BaCl ₂ crystals? | 4.a | | | | | |
| | Is timing begun immediately after adding the BaCl2 crystals? | | | | | | |
| 9. | Is the mixture stirred for 60±2 seconds at constant speed? | 4.a | | | | | |
| | After stirring for 60 seconds, is the sample poured into the absorption cell and measured within 5 ± 0.5 minutes? | 4.b | | | | | |
| Notes/ Comments: | | | | | | | |

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| Facility Name: | LAB ID: | | | | | | | |
| Assessor Name: Analyst Name: | Inspection Date: | | | | | | | |
| Records Examined: SOP Number/ Revision/ Date | Analyst: | | | | | | | |
| Sample ID: Date of Sample Preparation:_ | Date of Analysis: | | | | | | | |
| 11. Is a calibration curve prepared by carrying standards through the same procedure as samples? (Standards should be at 5 mg/L increments.) | 4.c | | | | | | | |
| 12. Is the calibration checked by running a standard with every three or four samples? | 4.c | | | | | | | |
| 13. Are sample readings corrected for color and turbidity by analyzing and subtracting sample blanks (with no BaCl ₂ added)? | 4.d | | | | | | | |
| 14. Are sample results calculated as follows: $ Mg SO_4^{2^-}/L = \underbrace{mg SO_4^{2^-} \times 1000}_{\text{mL sample}} $ $ \underbrace{Note 1:}_{\text{Note 1:}} \text{ If buffer A is used, determine } SO_4^{2^-} \text{ concentration directly from the calibration curve after subtracting sample absorbance before adding BaCl_2.} $ $ \underbrace{Note 2:}_{\text{Note 2:}} \text{ If buffer B was used, subtract } SO_4^{2^-} \text{ concentration of blank from apparent } SO_4^{2^-} \text{ concentration as determined using the formula.} $ | 5 | | | | | | | |
| Notes/ Comments: | | | | | | | | |